THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 37.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made in England with the iron work for bracing up the Sukkur bridge, which will probably arrive in India in two months' time. The cost is estimated at about six hundred pounds. By December the bridge is expected to be completely braced up.

IN replying to the Municipal address at Trichinopoly, His Excellency the Governor of Madras dwelt on the necessity for Municipalities devoting themselves to practical projects rather than wasting their time in personal squabbles, towards which he observed a tendency in India as well as in England. After alluding to the proposed water scheme for Trichinopoly, he referred to the Ganjam famine. Affairs, he said, were improving very rapidly, but he deprecated any special praise for his having gone there in the hot weather, as it only formed part of his duty. He eulogised Mr. Horsfall's services in connection with the famine. Alluding to the coming royal visit, he said that he had no doubt Trichinopoly would accord such a welcome as was due to a member of the royal family.

A TERRIBLE explosion of dynamite took place at a cartridge factory at Antwerp, causing immense damage to property. One hundred and fifty workpeople were killed in the explosion, and eighty badly injured. Two petroleum ware-houses were on fire, and the conflagration rapidly spread.

THE punitive expedition upon which Captain Wissmann has just started is stronger than at first intended, and consists of two thousand men.

ACCORDING to Russian advices from Crete, it is admitted that the situation there is greatly improving

THE health of the British troops in Egypt continues in a bad state, no less than six per cent. of the officers and nine per cent. of the men being on the sick list.

THE Mohant of Tripati in Madras has endeavoured in every possible way to stop the execution of the order to unearth the vessels buried at the temple, but without effect. A European Engineer, accompanied by the Superintendent and five Inspectors of Police and over 100 constables, have commenced the work of excavation.

THE Czar will visit the Emperor william after the manœuvres this month.

AUSTRALIA has subscribed nearly twenty thousand pounds to the Dock Labourers' Strike Fund since it started.

THE Sultan of Turkey ordered his Cabinet to devise means for putting an end to the disorders in Armenia. The Ministers are instructed to endeavour to satisfy all the proved grievances of the people, without conferring special privileges on any class.

THE semi-official journals at Athens state that the Sultan has conceded the demands made by the Cretans.

FREQUENT cases of kidnapping of women for sale have been brought to light recently at Lahore. The recognised central market where the trade in human beings is carried on is Mooltan.

REFUNDS of amounts standing to the credit of employees of the B. B. and C. I. railway in their Provident Fund had till lately been made to widows, or to representatives of the deceased without causing the Company any inconvenience or pecuniary loss; but lately this has been changed, and applicants for refunds are now compelled to produce letters of administration, probates, or the certificates of district courts. About nine hundred members of the fund have, therefore, presented a petition to the Agent asking him to rule that in future every member of the fund shall nominate a person to receive in the event of death the sum due to him in the fund.

A LETTER from General Boulanger to M. Tirard has been published in which he claims a trial by Court-martial, and declares that, in the event of its being refused him, he will submit to judgment by the people at the elections.

TUESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Vanity Fair announces that before the close of the present Parliamentary Session, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales will take their seats in the House of Lords as Dukes of Clarence and Kent respectively.

A ROYAL Humane Society medal has been presented to Ishur Dass, of Lahore, in recognition of his brave act in having, a few months ago, rescued one of four Eurasian lads belonging to the Cathedral Orphanage at Lahore, when the other three were drowned in the Ravi.

WE are sorry to note that Mr Dadabhai Nowroji has no longer any chance of being accepted as a candidate for Central Finsbury. Mr. Eve has been chosen in his room. Mr. Eve, it is said, has little claim on the constituency further than that he is a friend and disciple of Mr. Gladstone. A London correspondent disapproving of the conduct of the election of Finsbury towards Mr. Nowroji observes: "I always feared that the Caucus would treat Mr. Dadabhai shabbily if they got a chance, and certainly the announcement, which appears in all the evening papers, shows I was right."

THE Pice Savings Bank, established in connection with a school in Bombay, has led to 'satisfactory' results. By making a saving of their pocket-money, the boys have not only found incentives to develop the virtue of thrift from a very early age, but, under the direction of their tutors, they have learnt how to spend their savings to their advantage. Most of the boys are said to have made use of their savings in buying books or making contributions to charities or other useful purposes.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY, who has returned to Calcutta from Allahabad, declares his intention of bringing a civil action against the Proprietor, Editor, Manager, and Printer of the *Pioneer*, laying the damages at Rs. 20,000. Mr. Chesney has declined to accede to the proposal, contained in Captain Hearsey's "Challenge."

AT Ahmedabad an Editors' Association has been started with a view to protect the interests of the vernacular papers in that city, and to put under restraint such Editors as are found negligent in the discharge of their duties. It appears from the report of this Association that it has already adopted a Resolution to cut off all connection with the Editor of *Nyayn Darsaka*, who has maligned a brother-Editor in a most wanton way, and when called upon to retract, stolidly refused to do so.

MR JUSTICE NORRIS, as President of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, addressed the Commissioner of Police on the subject of the horse parachute descent, and Mr. Lambert, on ascertaining that it was intended to hoist a horse with a balloon, and drop it from some height below 2,000 feet, attached to a parachute, has forbidden the exhibition in Calcutta or the Suburbs. But the descent, we see, is still advertised to take place on the 21st instant.

THE International Monetary Congress under the Presidency of the Governor of the Bank of France, held its first sitting at Paris, on the 8th instant, to discuss the bi-metallic question.

POLITICAL parties in France are actively preparing for the elections. The Conservative party, which at the last election polled three out of seven millions of votes, will support General Boulanger: the bulk of the Radicals, while advocating the Boulanger programme, repudiate General Boulanger. Mr. Goblet has warned the French Government that they will court defeat if they ask the country to choose between M. Ferry and the General.

THE French Ambassador at St. Pestersburg, conversing with the Turkish Envoy, declared that a Franco-Russian alliance was a necessity, adding that the forces at the command of these countries were undoubtedly superior to those possessed by the Empires forming the Triple Alliance. If Turkey joined France and Russia war, he said, would be declared directly.

THE Porte has ordered all Turkish ironclads to be docked and repaired for service.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Russian expedition to Tibet was expected to reach Yarkand on the 7th of July last. The Chinese have, it is said, been friendly to the expedition, which proceeds to Khotan and Keria.

SIR JOHN GORST recently said that Indian ladies were ineligible to compete for scholarships instituted by the Government of India and tenable in England, adding that it was not intended to alter the system in vogue in these matters at present.

THE Emperor of Russia has not only dismissed his brother, the jovial Grand Duke Alexis, from his office of Lord High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, but, according to *Truth*, he has exiled him to Siberia, where he is to remain for an indefinite period. This catastrophe has been brought about by the scandal which arose from the friendship that existed between the Grand Duke and the second wife of his cousin, Prince Eugene de Leuchtenberg, who, by the way, is the sister of the late General Skobeloff. The lady has been ordered to quit Russia, and her complaisant husband, Prince Eugene, has been sent on to cruise round the world in a Russian man-of-war.

A RUSSIAN thought-reader, Gaspodin Onafrofe, is astonishing the Londoners, who witness his performances. He demonstrates an extraordinary will-power, by means of which he causes the individuals he operates upon to do most remarkable and quite unconventional things. Scientific men pause bewildered before his incomprehensible powers, which open up new fields for their speculation.

THE Sonthals, says a contemporary, are now emigrating to Assam, and have begun to form colonies in some of the jungles in Maldah and the Terai. Among the causes which have been latterly compelling the Sonthals and other aboriginal tribes to emigrate from their original places of habitation, one is said to be the unusual vigour and activity, which the Christian Missionaries have lately shown to propagate Christianity among them. They do not at all like the spirit of aggressive proselytism of the Christian Missionaries, but they dare not go against the "white man," and so they try to escape a loss of their simple faith by resorting to emigration.

IN a speech recently made by Lord Cross at the Cutlers' Feast, his Lordship said that the Government had no notion of annexation of any kind in Cashmere, and that directly the Maharajah sees his mistake, and the British Government "can trust him to govern his country as he ought to do for the benefit of his people, and not for his own benefit," the Government shall be perfectly willing to hand the whole thing back to him."

A correspondent writes:—"I have long thought it a matter for regret that so little opportunity exists in England for appealing to the public on behalf of Indian interests by means of the Press. The ordinary political organs are too much engrossed in party warfare and in dealing with current topics and events nearer home, to devote more than an occasional paragraph to Indian questions. A young Bengalee student at Cambridge intends to do something to remove this reproach, by starting a weekly journal at the seat of learning in question, to be devoted to Indian interests." The task is not an easy one. Will the venture pay?

TWO Indian gentlemen are amongst the Indian Civil Service candidates, who, having been selected in 1887, are now declared to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination. These are Mr. Basanta Kumar Mallick, son of the late Mr. O C. Mullick, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, son of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Barrister at-Law. The former joins Bengal (Lower Provinces), and the latter the Madras Civil Service.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Khulna to the *Sammilani*, says "that in the villages of Shikri, Katenda and Kashkhali in the Sub-Division of Satkhira, and also in places within the jurisdiction of Basirhat, counterfeit coin-makers are to be found in large numbers. Only lately some 8 or 9 persons were arrested, and only 4 or 5 men were convicted. The attention of the local authorities in Jessore is invited to this state of things in the District."

THURSDAY 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Prefect of the Seine has refused to receive notice of the candidacy of General Boulanger and M. Rochefort for Paris at the forthcoming elections.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay to the *Indian Daily News* says:—"The proposal to make Sunday the day for departure of the mails has raised the greatest indignation in Bombay, A public meeting is to be called to give expression to the feelings of all communities. At a Corporation meeting yesterday, Europeans, Hindus, Mussumans, Parsis, and Jews, all spoke against the proposal, as calculated to damage trade as well as the health of the people by abolishing the Saturday half-holiday and Sunday rest. A Resolution to memorialise Lord Cross was unanimously passed. This is forcibly seconded by the Volunteers, who declare the Corps will, of necessity, be broken up if they lose the Saturday half holiday now devoted to drill."

NEWS from the Congo State received at Zanzibar states that Stanley is excepted to reach the East Coast at the end of October. He left Victoria Nyanza several months ago, and was maching in the direction of Mombassa.

DISASTROUS floods and storms have taken place along the North Atlantic coasts. Atlantic City in New Jersey has been almost submerged. The losses in New Jersey State and Coney Island are immense. Forty lives have been lost, and many wrecks have taken place.

ACCORDING to present arrangements Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, on return from Burma, resumes the Secretaryship of the Home Department, remaining at Calcutta over the Legislative session. Sir Edward Buck, the Revenue Secretary, will probably take six months' leave to England early next year.

NEW professorships in the Japanese, Corean, and Hindustani languages have been founded at the University of St. Petersburg, and the course of studies in these subjects will begin next session.

THE clerks in the Revenue and Agricultural Department who remain in Simla during the winter season will receive only half the ordinary hot weather allowances.

THE Bombay Government has replied to the representation of the Graduates Association regarding the undermanning of the Elphinstone College. The reply is to the effect that the absence of so many professors at one and the same time is not, in the opinion of the Principal, detrimental to efficiency, and that the temporary arrangements are satisfactory.

RELATIVE to the statement that irregularities are under investigation in the Bombay branch of the Bank of Bengal, the agent declares it to be without foundation. The man for whose apprehension a warrant of arrest was granted on the charge of forging two drafts for Rs 25,000 each was not an employe of the bank, but a merchant, and is believed to have disappeared.

PRINCESS Frederick Charles of Prussia, it is said, will probably come to India in November for a few months on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

THE probabilities of General Strachey's retirement from the India Council, with a view to his succeeding the late Mr. James Crawford as Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, are a good deal discussed in England, a contemporary hears. The probabilities are naturally favoured by the fact of the salary of the Chairmanship being double that of the Council.

A CHINESE Embassy is reported to have arrived at Khatmandu with some *khillats* and presents for the ruler of Nepal and the Prime Minister, and also to confer certain titles on the latter. A curious incident happened after the arrival of the party. One of the followers stole some property belonging to a member of the Embassy, and his master thereupon seized the culprit and cut off one of his ears, besides otherwise mutilating him. The matter was reported to the Commander-in Chief of the Nepal Army, who threatened to send an account of the outrage to the Amba, but it is very unlikely that anything will be done in the matter.

THE *Pioneer* is sorry to hear that differences have sprung up in the ranks of the governing body of the Aligurh College. The proceedings of a meeting of certain of the trustees and their adherents has been sent to our contemporary for publication, and read between the lines the resolutions passed certainly have the appearance of a spirit of strong opposition to Sir Ahmed of Aligarh. Sir Ahmed has long managed the affairs of the College with a high hand, and it is time that some effective control should be exercised over his arbitrary powers.

FRIDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

LATEST advices from America state that the severe storm on the North Atlantic seaboard continues

IT is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has settled to make a tour during the coming cold weather through Bundelkund—the most interesting country for camping of any in his dominions.

THE telegrams of three weeks ago appeared to make a good deal of the Queen's visit of Wales: but the prominence given to that very natural action on Her Majesty's part is now explained by the fact that she has never before entered this corner of her dominions since she came to the throne. It seems indeed that in childhood she once spent a short time there, but the sentiment of Welshmen could hardly be expected to satisfy itself with that: and it was no wonder that under a common neglect they were beginning to make common cause with the Irish against landlords and the Church and the existing scheme of things in general.

THERE is a prospect of the young Maharaja of Puttiala visiting Calcutta during the approaching cold season, as he is very desirous of doing honor to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. The Maharaja is said to be an accomplished English scholar, and to possess many good qualities.

THE *Times of India's* London correspondent writes:—"Mr. Herbert Gladstone is still determined to proceed against the Anglo-Indian journal which had so grossly libelled him, and the action, which will be managed by Mr. George Lewis, will be novel and interesting. Occasions are very rare when public men in this country have resorted to the protection of courts against the strictures or statements of Anglo-Indian journals, even in the days when a good old slashing style of journalism was universal in your peninsula. It is now formally stated that the libel on Mr. Herbert Gladstone consists in the publication upon the authority of the news-paper's English correspondent, supposed to be an M.P., of a story that proceedings for a divorce implicating Mr. Herbert Gladstone had been stayed by the influence of his father. There is not an atom or grain of truth in the story. It is declared to be a wanton and mischievous invention, and Mr. Lewis is instructed to deal with the offenders without tenderness."

IT is said that H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin is making the necessary arrangements for a trip to Benares, Calcutta, and other places of importance in North India early in January next, when he will have an interview with the Viceroy. We hear that H. H. the Eliah Rajah intends proceeding to England, and that he has applied for leave to the British Government for the purpose of visiting the Island. It is also said that it is the intention of the Maharajah of Cochin to create an office of an Assistant Durbar Physician. The appointment will be given to a Hindoo who holds an English diploma, and he will be expected to reside at Ernakulam.

TRADE WITH TIBET.—A comtemporary says:—"Although some of the channels of Tibetan trade have recently been closed, it may be noted that the exports and imports passing between Tibet and the North-West Provinces in 1888-89 show a considerable increase. Larger quantities of borax, wool and salt have been received from Tibet which has taken more grain from India than usual. Tibetan salt now comes chiefly by the Milam Pass, the approaches to which were completed during the year. Formerly the Bhutias used to lose a great number of the sheep and goats which were employed to carry the salt down the precipitous paths in the Gori Valley. The increased import is said to be due to the enhancement in the excise duty on salt in the plains, which has somewhat increased the area within which it can compete with Indian salt, its price across the border of Kumaon being only three rupees per maund. There was a good demand for the imported wool, and it is thought that this might still further increase if it were better cleaned and pressed before leaving Johar. It is hoped that the traders may be taught to wash their wool in the Gori, when it would command a better price."

A BOMBAY paper says:—"The Congress movement is proceeding steadily and surely though not with much noise. The collection of subscriptions has been going on more or less vigorously everywhere, and we are sure that the assemblage will be as successful this time as in the former years. The Reception Committee meet twice every week to deliberate upon the various matters that crop up, and within a very short time, they shall proceed to settle the details as to the lodging of the delegates."

SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Taot'ai at Ningpo has issued the following curious proclamation to agriculturists:—"*Frogs* are produced in the middle of your fields; although they are little things they are little human beings in form. They cherish a life-long attachment to their natal soil, and at night they melodiously sing in concert with clear voices. Moreover, they protect your crops by eating locusts, thus deserving the gratitude of the people. Why go after dark with lanterns, scheming to capture the harmless and useful things? Although they may be nice flavouring for your rice, it is heartless to flay them. Henceforward it is forbidden to buy or sell them, and those who do so will be severely punished. Sparrows, again, sing at their seasons sweetly in the trees. They are not like wolves, tigers or leopards which may take to injuring men when they grow large. Why go out with nets trying to catch them all from the hills and woods? Know that for the strong to slay the feeble for food is the way of wild beasts and rapacious birds! Resist the lust of your mouths and bellies for savoury meats, and thus act in unison with heaven which loves to preserve life. Both these sorts of creatures you are forbidden to catch from henceforth. Do not flatter yourselves that after this warning the punishment for disobedience will be mild!—Shen Pao."

THE Nawab Obedullah Khan, C. S. I., Minister of Tonk, is making vigorous efforts to institute a system for reducing expenditure on marriages and other social occasions among the upper classes in his State, where there is said to be a great deal of indebtedness from this cause. But a Mahomedan official has very little chance of exercising any effective influence over Hindus.

THE Duke of Fife has addressed the following letter to a well-known Indian Parsee merchant, who went to London to attend the wedding of his Grace and Princess Louise of Wales;—"East Sheen Lodge. —The Duke of Fife presents his compliments to Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, and begs to thank him for his kind letter of the 7th instant, and all the good wishes it contains, which, coming from a native of India, in which country he has himself spent many pleasant days, are greatly appreciated by the Duchess and himself. The Duke of Fife has much pleasure in sending a photograph of the Duchess and himself, with their autographs."

INDIANS IN PARIS.—During his visit to Paris, the Shah on leaving his residence was offered a bunch of white camellias by ten Hindus from the Indian Pavilion. This place was visited carefully by the Shah, who bought several Indian trays of Benares-ware as well as sandalwood boxes at the counters of the Prince of Wales' Trading Company. The purchases in all amounted to about £99. Two youthful and beaming *demoisellas de comptoir* also induced His Majesty to loiter near their stalls, and succeeded without difficulty in making him buy some richly-embroidered Oriental stuffs. Before he left the Pavilion two Parsi gentlemen—Messrs. Ardeshir and Behramji—presented His Majesty with a book bound in sandal-wood.

MR. Griesbach gives an interesting account of his eighteen months' residence in Afghanistan. The Amir, he describes, as a fine man, of some 46 years, passionately fond of field sports, and a first-rate shot with rifle and gun. His weapons are of the finest quality, and he is very careful in seeing them kept in good order. So fond is he of practising that even when sitting in durbar in the open, as is often the case, the Amir will take up his rifle (which, by the way, seldom leaves his side) and fire at any bird or beast which happens to come within range. He probably owes his excellent health in some degree to the fact that he takes, as a rule, only one substantial meal daily, and refreshes himself at other times with fruits pure and simple. The ruler of the Afghans scorns the luxurious habits so often indulged in by civilized monarchs, sleeps usually in a tent or felt 'khinsuih,' smokes but a couple of cigarettes daily, and can consequently undergo as severe a day's work as many of his hardy and stalwart subjects.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"I have just been privileged to see a young gentleman, who, being paralysed, went to Paris to have Dr. Charcot's "hanging" cure tried on him. The patient is suspended from the ceiling by the chin and back of the head, and thus hangs in the air from one minute to four, the idea being to straighten out the spinal cord, which is said to get "crinkled up" in certain maladies of the nervous system, such as ataxia and paralysis. According to his account, it seems to have been a great success, not only in his case, but in the other people's he saw there who went to be treated by Dr. Charcot."

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 17*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetic Rotations. Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Nickel and Cobalt.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Barometer, its Construction and its uses.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S, on *Saturday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 4 P M.

Subject: Bromine Iodine and Fluorine.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 14th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

NATIVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

WE are at one with our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* as to the propriety of moderation on the part of the Indian Press. In regard to the actions of Government moderation is imperative: not only as regards the action of Government, but in respect to all matters of public importance. In fact it is as trite an axiom in politics, as it is in our ordinary common life. As a subject race, it is always risky to be outspoken; we cannot say all that we feel or think proper. There must always be a something that should be kept back or at least euphemised. Our contemporary is pleased to remark, "we do not wish to see the freedom of speech permitted the native press curtailed by Legislative interference; but we should be pleased to see evidence of a greater disposition among native journalists to weigh their words, and consider possible consequences. There is at present, we regret to observe, too little desire to do the Government justice, and too great a disposition to cavil and find fault even to the extent of imputing motives quite foreign to the Government's intentions and in direct denial of the most solemn and authoritative assurances." All this is very good; but may we be permitted to ask, should not the same conditions apply to the Anglo-Indian press? Our contemporary is generous enough to say that he would not "suppress the freedom of speech permitted to us;" but in saying this he forgets that that freedom is unconditional. It applies to the Anglo-Indian equally with the Native press, and what he insists upon regarding the latter applies equally to the former. Now will he tell us that our contemporaries of the Anglo-Indian press respect the conditions in the least?, for if they depart from the salutory course, he cannot deny the same liberty is open to the other party. Will he tell us to what extent the Vernacular Press would be at liberty to do so? As men of flesh and blood, Bengali Editors cannot be expected to be models in their professions when their European neighbours appear to be the very reverse of model Christians. Does he wish, can he expect, to see us behave as models when his own countrymen act as the embodiment of muscular Christianity? If he does so he fails to evince much knowledge of human nature. A tit for tat is a very tempting impulse, and it can rarely be suppressed except by ardent effort. Apart from it, even in the action of Government there is much that provokes unmitigated censure. When some time ago the *British Indian Association* said that the imposition of an education cess on land would amount to a sad breach of faith, Sir Ashley Eden, then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, denounced the remark as an "odious charge;" but he nevertheless imposed the *Public Works Cess* on land, which makes the ryots of Assam pay for some bad bargains which the Government has made in Orissa. That is, when the Cess was justified on the ground that it would be a local impost, that would be disbursed in the locality where it would be raised, that its benefits be tangible to the people who contributed it, it goes to pay the interest on a Loan contracted in England, to buy a canal in a distant Province. Sir Fitzjames Stephen, from his place in the Legislative Council, admitted that the impost was "morally wrong," though legally there was nothing against it. Lord Lytton, in a minute, fully admitted that the immediate effect of the reduction of age for Civil Service candidature was excluding altogether all native candidates. If in these two instances, and they are samples out of scores, the truth be characterised in fitting language would it not totally transgress the limit of fair discussion as laid down by our contemporary? Take the present case of Hindu Holidays, which is agitating the whole of native Calcutta. Some merchants, not all, are agitating for the suppression of the Doorga Puja Holidays, as they are opposed to the interest of Commerce, and the Government, as far as we know, have yielded to the request of the few and thereby entailed hardship on the bulk of the community; and is the community under the circumstance justified in condemning the course of Government? If so, a heavy charge would be made against the Government profession about religious neutrality. To the Europeans, though a "microscopic minority," leave for the observance of Christian holidays is allowed to a considerably larger extent than to all the varied nationalities of India put together. There is no idea of fairness in the case. Under the circumstances would the natives be justified in accusing Government of want of neutrality? We admit that it is possible to moderate our tone to a considerable extent, but we beg to ask where should the limit be, consistently with "the freedom of speech" conceded to us? Moderation is an indefinite term. It is sadly wanting in precision, while the line of demarcation between fairness and unfairness should be well-marked and prominent. Will our contemporary lay down such a line? If he cannot, there will always be room for captious criticism. The truth is what is only a choleric word for a General, is rank blasphemy in a common soldier; and our Anglo-Indian contemporaries generally act upon that maxim. We do not deny that some few of our Vernacular contemporaries indulge in strong words, such as we would scrupulously avoid; so do many members of the *Anglo-Indian Press*. In fact we cannot generalise upon individual peculiarities; it would be as great a mistake to generalise upon that as to characterise the English Press from the tone of Labby's *Truth* and Reynold's *Miscellany*. Anyhow there will always be a wide gap between the Native Press and the Anglo-Indian Press, and captious critics will never be wanting to turn the finger of scorn against us. If our contemporary should want to help us, he should lay down a broad line which we may not transgress, or matters will continue very much as they are at present. We write in sorrow and not in anger; we feel our shortcomings, and would be glad to find a remedy for them; but at present we are helpless. Do what we will, as long as we cannot forget that we have "the freedom of speech" conceded to us, we cannot write conscientiously without laying ourselves open to adverse criticism. Toleration cannot be entirely one-sided; there must be a mutuality, or there can be no toleration; and what we complain of most is a sad want of the spirit of toleration amongst our English neighbours.

Since writing the above we have read a second article from the pen of our contemporary on the subject under discussion. He has now laid aside the mask altogether, and has anticipated our request by laying down the law that there should be no freedom of speech on the part of the Vernacular Press. To do him no wrong, we explain this remark by saying that he has not prohibited it altogether, but left us open to indulge in unmeaning eulogiums on retiring members of the Board of Revenue and other local big-wigs, but prohibited us from indulging in criticism on the pain of transportation to Siberia. This we hold is no freedom of speech whatever, and we take it for granted that it is tantamount to absolute denial of all freedom. Of course he appeals to political peace and quiet, and the picture he has drawn of the ryot's life in Russia is something very appalling. We have, however, not been so affected by it, as he could wish. For the present it has served only to recall to mind a cartoon lately published in *Punch* under the heading of "Prevention Better than Cure." We have there the picture of poor Pussy with a muzzle on her face and galoches on her feet, which prevent her from doing any harm to little children who indulge in teasing her. Our contemporary desires to realize that picture as regards the Native Press. He would by law gag and muzzle and fetter all and sundry, that will venture to show their teeth. In the fullness of his enjoyment of the *Magna Carta*, he would prevent all Natives from opening their mouths except in praise of him and the like of him, he says: This is acting up to the policy of "Lord Dufferin Sir Auckland Colvin and every sensible and thoughtful man in India." The name of the Congress is *be tenoir* to him. It is worse than is a red rag to a Bull. And he is the type of the liberal, noble-minded, sympathetic statesman whom we are called upon to admire; to find fault with whom would be the greatest sin possible, the direst *anathema maranatha* is adjudged to it. Well, we must abide by our lot, but while freedom of speech remains with us we must protest against the gross misrepresentation our contemporary indulges in by saying that we find fault with the British Government, because we long to invite the Russians to this country. He is totally wrong, and maliciously disposed, to say so. We complain of some shortcomings of the British Government not with a view to replace it by the Government of the white Czar, but to preserve it and to make it better. This is the motive, and the only motive, we have, and in England where certain acts of Government are denounced by Englishmen, the same motive is paramount. Englishmen who denounce the Conservatives, do not for a moment wish to promote the accession of the Russians, but to replace Lord Salisbury by Mr. Gladstone. In the same way we want a Lord Reay for a Sir Auckland Colvin and not a Shoebeleff. Descending to a lower sphere, we want a Knight and not a man of the mental calibre of a Sheffield knife-grinder at the head of the local Press.

INDIA: THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S PROMISES: HOW THEY ARE BROKEN.

SUCH is the title of an admirable letter which Mr. William Digby, of the Indian Political Agency in London, has addressed to members of Parliament, and regarding which Mr. Bradlaugh in his place in the House of Commons asked Sir John Gorst whether the statements contained therein were accurate. Mr. Digby begins by quoting certain passages from Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation issued on the auspicious occasion of her assumption of the direct Government of this country. That document, as the reader knows, announced to the Chiefs and Princes that all treaties and engagements made with them by the East India Company would be scrupulously maintained. Her Majesty thus spoke to her feudatories:—"We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity, and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." These declarations, it is needless to say, were hailed with profound joy throughout the length and breadth of India. They made a deep impression on the minds of the princes and people of the country, who believed that their gracious sovereign felt a keen interest in their welfare. That belief was strengthened by the restoration of Mysore. This measure at once convinced the Princes and people of India that the sound principles enunciated in Her Majesty's Proclamation would be observed in practice.

The misfortune, however, is that the noble policy laid down in Her Majesty's Proclamation has only been partially carried out, and at the present moment is wholly ignored. Mr. Digby writes:—"Unfortunately, the events of 1857 and of the preceding years have become obscured in the minds of Indian statesmen, and the spirit of Lord Salisbury's righteous Act is now unknown. Sensibly or insensibly, a spirit is being

engendered by the Government of India which, in its exhibition, is treating the Native States as Lord Dalhousie treated them, even going so far as, practically, to annex territory, without, however, possessing the manly courage to avow the policy carried out, or to call it by the right name. Even where this is not done, a course almost equally bad is followed, with results most disastrous to the finances of the states interested, and lamentable in its effect upon the loyalty of the Indian people everywhere. Proofs in support of these remarks will very shortly be supplied. Some of the incidents will be within the recollection of hon'ble members as having occupied their attention during the present Session. There is good reason for believing that the course, which is now being pursued, is not only unjust and mischievous in itself, causing great distress of mind to, and inducing fear and alarm in the minds of, Princes of undoubted loyalty, who are in treaty relationship with Her Majesty,—it is much more than that. It is dangerous to the prosperity of our rule of India, and is certain to be fruitful of harmful results. A second Mutiny may not be anticipated. That probably is not possible. But what is only second to an armed insurrection already exists and will grow more and more serious. The Queen-Empress at this moment, is ruling a loyal, but also a dissatisfied and greatly alarmed people. The dissatisfaction and alarm arise wholly from the cause pursued towards the Native Indian States, and the fear that soon the whole Map of India will be coloured, and that no-where will a State remain in existence to proclaim that the people of India possess some capacity for self-rule, and are not wholly dependent upon a foreign, though generally just, rule." That there is at the present moment much dissatisfaction and alarm among the Chiefs and Princes of India cannot for a moment be doubted. It is true that Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy has not been revived in its entirety; but the Government of India has for some time past been steadily endeavouring to lower the status and reduce the powers of the feudatory chiefs. This course has been steadily pursued since the time of Lord Lytton and apparently forms part of the "spirited foreign policy" which his Lordship brought out in his pocket. The Indian Foreign Office apparently thinks that with a view to strengthen British rule in the country it is absolutely necessary that the feudatory chiefs should be completely at the mercy of the political officers who represent the paramount power at their respective Courts. But whatever the reason may be, it is as clear as noonday that during the past 12 or 13 years every possible opportunity has been taken advantage of to lower the status of the Princes of India. The Foreign Office looks upon the death of a feudatory chief as a perfect god-send. In the important Rajput States of Oodeypore, Jeypore and Jodhpore the present chiefs do not exercise the powers and enjoy the same privileges that their immediate predecessors did. The same may be said of the three principal Central Indian States—Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal. The present Chief of Gwalior is a minor; but we may rest assured that when he comes of age and is entrusted with the administration of the State, he will not be given the same powers that his father the late Jiaji Rao Scindia exercised. On the death of the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, the officer on special duty in Kashmir was at once converted into a resident with full powers to interfere in the internal administration of the State. And what has subsequently occurred there is so well known to the public that we do not mention it. The poor young Chief of Jhalarapatan was deprived of his powers and made "a pensioner on his estate," simply because he had shown a little independence of spirit. The events of the last few years have proved to demonstration the fact that the policy which now finds favor with the Indian Foreign Office is that of *virtual annexation*. The British Government is to have all the advantages of annexation without calling it by its right name. That this state of things should produce dissatisfaction and alarm among the feudatory chiefs is no more than what might be reasonably expected, and Mr. Digby has done an important public service by drawing the attention of members of Parliament to it.

The question naturally arises how is the serious evil with which Mr. Digby's letter deals to be remedied? He says:—"I humbly submit that the immediate remedy for the existing state of things is for the House of Commons to call for the production of all papers relating to the various matters mentioned. Then, if it be found that the grievances are well founded, that a Select Committee of the House of Commons or a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the manner in which the Foreign Department of the Government of India has carried on its duties, and the way in which the residency system and Feudatory Courts has worked, and to report upon the changes which may be considered necessary alike in the interests of the Native Princes themselves and of the Empire at large. * * * Britain's future policy towards Indian Princes is a question of the highest importance. To longer ignore it, and to fail to provide for it, would be to play chuckfarthing with the Empire. Our Indian frontiers are practically co-terminous with Russia on the North-West, and with China and France on the South-East. The possibilities involved in such a condition of things are almost infinite. This, at least, is necessary; we must be united and strong within the bounds of the Empire. Our attitude towards the Indian Princes should be changed. They must, henceforth, I submit, be regarded in the light of associates, and invited to co-operate with the Supreme authorities in the good and effectual Government of the Empire. Allowing for necessary changes brought about by the altered circumstances of the case, the example of Germany towards the various States of Central Europe and their relationship towards the German Empire should be followed. There is no need for a new organisation. Institutions to suffice for all needs already exist." Mr. Digby then goes on to suggest that the Native Chiefs and Princes who were constituted into a council of the Empire, on the 1st of January 1877, in honor of the Imperial Proclamation should be called upon to meet for the transaction of business with a view to strengthen the hands of the executive Government. We have little hope that Mr. Digby's suggestion will be adopted. Before we talk of the Chiefs and Princes of India being associated with the Executive Government for the transaction of business, it is of the highest importance that their relations with the Paramount Power should be placed on a better and more satisfactory basis. As matters now stand the feudatory Chiefs are entirely at the mercy of the political officers accredited to their courts, and they have no hope of justice meted out to them by the Foreign office, which invariably supports its agents whether they are right or wrong. This being the case, the most important thing would be the establishment of an independent tribunal to which all matters of difference between the Foreign office and the feudatory Chiefs might be referred for decision, such as was suggested by the late Major Evans Bell. When this absolutely necessary step has been taken, there will be time enough to discuss other measures for improving the position of the Chiefs and Princes of India.

CURTAILMEMT OF HOLIDAYS.

IT is not the Currency office, the Bank of Bengal, or Customs office *employes* only that are affected by the proposed new holiday rules. The effects of the innovation have reached other offices also. The mercantile firms which but wanted a plea, have utilized the curtailment in the Government offices to its uttermost possible extent. Those owning allegiance to the Chamber of Commerce have expressed their determination to follow in the wake, and to give only four days holiday to their subordinates, and to keep their establishments open on the *mahastami* puja day. To keep the offices open on the *mahastami* day is to defy Hindu public opinion, and to deeply wound Hindu religious feeling. The advisers of the Chamber have shown utter ignorance of Hindu habits and customs. Does the Chamber expect that those who live at a distance, will be able to go home, and then come back on the *mahastami* day,—the most sacred of the Puja days,—and then go back again to their distant homes? If it is the intention of the Chamber to outrage Hindu religious feelings, and to tyrannize over their Hindu clerks, no means could have been more effectively devised. The plea of impediment to trade is utterly worthless. The so called impediment has existed for over a century, and in spite of it trade is rapidly increasing. Any one examining the trade-statistics of the last fifteen years will find that notwithstanding these puja-holidays, the trade of the present year shows far more improved results than that of ten years ago. We have been assured by those who have an intimate practical knowledge of trade-statistics, that Indian trade is increasing by—leaps and bounds. What is the value then of the plea that these holidays have an injurious effect on trade?

Considering that a very large number of Hindu clerks and assistants are employed in the mercantile offices and "houses," the decision of the Chamber will be justly regarded as a great calamity, and the clerks will be deprived of the only appreciable respite in the year's hard labour. If the truth must be told there is not a race of clerks and assistants that is made to work harder throughout the year than those in a merchant's office, and their fate will now be truly deplorable. As the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law and Babu Kristodas Pal pointed out in the minute of dissent we have spoken of before, the British merchant and trader ought to remember that they have come to a foreign land, and that with all their resources they could not have carried on business and enriched themselves, if they had not been aided with the local knowledge, labour and skill of the people of the country. The obligation is thus mutual, and there ought to be, therefore, concessions on both sides. If the Hindus have submitted to the reduction of their holidays from 35 in 1860 to 22 at the present day, the British merchant and trader ought to concede them the privilege of the present Doorga Pooja vacation, which has become a national institution, and which is enjoyed by all classes of the community to the great benefit of their health after the wear and tear of a whole year.

Impaired efficiency and health of the merchant's subordinates alone will not be the only baneful result. The rich banian that supplies the merchant with the sinews of war and really carries on the business must forego the luxury of a run to Benares, or Haridwar, that he had been contemplating for a full year, unless he will take the alternative of stopping the worship of the deity under his paternal roof, and avail himself of the mockery of four days' holiday for the purpose, for as a man of business he cannot leave town while the office is open. The broker, the large *mahajan*, the small dealer, the very cartmen and coolies, in fact all who have anything to do with the "house" or the office in ever so remote a way must suffer the same privation for they must one and all be at their post at the trumpet call of duty, or shall we say of mammon? In an impoverished country where a struggle for life is constantly going on one would have perforce to relinquish the pleasures and advantages of religious festivals though of a national character, than forego a single anna or rupee upon which one has to depend for livlihood. Stoppage of the holidays in the way determined upon may without the slightest exgageration be well apprehended to lead to inevitable stagnation of national life. When a nation's sports and games and festivals are gone there remains little indeed to make life enjoyable.

The question that may here be asked is, "Can the Comptroller General at his own sweet will stop the Currency holidays in the way he proposes?" We submit not, for the provisions of the New Currency Act and Negotiable Instruments Act about public holidays are clearly against the decision arrived at by him. The Government of India alone can interfere in the matter by notification in the *India Gazette* in proper time, and such notification must be issued before the announcement of stoppage of public holidays. We cannot see how such grave irregularity can be coolly perpetrated. The point as we said in a recent issue, is not now raised for the first time, for taking advantage of Lord Lytton's weak administration a strenuous, though unsuccessful, effort was made for the curtailment. Though Lord Lytton himself was weak and apt to yield to clamours,

of the merchants, he had at all events advisers who were strong enough to tide over the difficulties. Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, who was then in the Supreme Council, did yoeman's service to his countryman in this regard, and it was mainly owing to his earnest and able advocacy, that Lord Lytton yielded, and the curtailment of the holidays was stopped. We have already referred to the Committee which was appointed by Lord Lytton, and the strong Minute of dissent recorded by the Hon'ble Raja Doorga Churn Law and Babu Kristodas Pal on the subject. Public opinion was then strong and well led, and it triumphed. The memorable minute of dissent fully served to act as a settler and the question was set at rest, but not finally as had been fondly hoped.

Why should not public opinion prevail once more? We are afraid that it is not being expressed with sufficient strength to make itself respected by the authorities. The issue at stake as we have pointed out is not the small question of a number of Currency or Customs office clerks not getting their well-earned holidays, though that by itself is an important enough question. The question at issue is much larger indeed, as we have shown above,and it behoves us to stir betimes for preventing the calamity, for it is no less. Let our public Associations send a strong protest against the measure to Government, and let there be a full expression of the wide feeling of uneasiness that pervades the native community. There is a well founded apprehension that there is a tendency of gradually abolishing all Hindu holidays. There is no time for our public bodies now to lose in deliberations, but just enough time to work in earnest. The British Indian Association has sent up its representation already. Let other Associations follow its example, and we are sure the Government of India will give that consideration to the subject, which its importance demands. The representation of the British Indian Association will be found in another column.

THE MORAL OF THE CRAWFORD CASE

THE monster meeting held in Poona on the first of this month to protest against a grave administrative scandal, to which we referred in our last, which has been followed by a still graver blunder on the part of Lord Cross, was a complete success. Over two thousand persons belonging to the influential sections of the Poona community were present. The proceedings were conducted in a most orderly manner. The only pity is that such a meeting was not called some months ago, or soon after the publication of the report of the Crawford Commission, the minute of Sir Raymond West, and the despatches of the Bombay Government. The interval which has gone by was made use of by a clique of public writers in sedulously misrepresenting the scope of the Crawford inquiry. They twisted and falsified the bearings of the inquiry. They exaggerated everything that was likely to go against the Bombay Government. Their object was plain. They wanted to mislead English public opinion and the authorities of the India Office, in order that, when the papers are officially before the India Office and before Parliament, English opinion and the Secretary of State should not uphold the action of the Bombay Government. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* supplied the weekly gossip anent the Crawford case. He was backed up by the *Times of India*, by Mr. W. G. Forrest, Professor in the leading Government College at Bombay, the *Pioneer*, and sundry other papers. The impudent misrepresentations of these writers made dubious the course of action, which the Secretary of State should take in the matter; but it is apparent from his final decision that he has shown a wanton disregard of all that was placed before him by the responsible members of the Bombay Government. And the result is that Lord Cross has been a party to the violation of one of the most solemn pledges ever made by the responsible representatives of the British Government in India, namely, the Government of Bombay. His Lordship has in fact led the public in India to believe that the plighted word of Government is not worth anything, that it is possible to twist the plain meaning of the indemnity into anything that he may choose to mean. The Poona people are late no doubt in their protest, but we believe it is never too late to mend. And in a matter which involves the moral shortcomings of Government, the firm attitude that they have shown does them great credit. The chair at the great Poona meeting was taken by Mr. K. L. Nulkar, a gentleman well-known for his firm and thoroughly independent character. He commenced the proceedings by stating that the meeting convened was not the outcome of the recent decision of Lord Cross, with regard to the dismissal of the mamlatdars with compensation. He then went on to ask, what was the moral which the history of the Crawford case taught? And the moral he drew was, to give it in his own words:—

That England could not too jealously guard against the strong getting the better of the weak in conflicts of interests between members of the ruling race and the ruled. In the present instance, had the British Parliament, to which the natives had a right to look as the ultimate tribunal of equal justice, given this protection? It had not. The machinations of unscrupulous parties here and in England had distorted facts. What is the true history of the Crawford case? One Englishman belonging to one of the most honourable public services the world had ever seen gets demoralized and goes down the ladder in demoralization year after year? Government at first refuses to listen to any whisperings against his misdeeds, and even prevents the whispers from spreading till at last a strong Government, made invidious by comparison with its lax predecessors, arises and takes up the task, with what result? There is opposition every where. Why, many people vied with each other in misleading instead of assisting the Government. Misrepresentations have been made and facts kept back from Parliament. Why also did we, the natives of India, hold back in making known the facts of the case to Government when we had justice and truth on our side, as have been revealed by the courts. If we had stirred ourselves to send reports to different quarters the case would have been otherwise. A question has been discussed, who is to blame most, the author of all this corruption and receiver of bribes, or those who gave the bribes. I say it is useless to give the blame to these two parties. We are to blame. The question has been put to me by the highest Government officers, how it was that none of the natives came forward and gave information in time of the existence of the scandal? I replied by another question. The Civil Service has been deservedly praised for its uprightness, and its knowledge of the people and the country is universally acknowledged to be great. How is it that not a single officer in that service gave you any information on the point? What is the experience of natives when occasionally they happen to complain against a high official? * * * A high Government official was discussing this very question with a native gentleman, and on the latter informing him that there was general rumour that an Englishman of the highest rank was corrupt, what was the result? The civilian turned round and severely rebuked the native gentleman for daring to say such a thing. Therefore, the mamlatdars are not to blame for not giving information. Some years ago this very officer was almost named, and what did the Government do? It instructed the district magistrate to call on the poor informant to prove his allegations, or to tender an abject apology; but it was not sincere and the Government accepted an insincere apology to avoid doing an unpleasant duty. If that Government had done what the present Government has done, the inquiry would have been easier and no offer of indemnity would have been necessary.

The first resolution of the meeting was to place on record the emphatic and grateful testimony of the native community to the courageous efforts of Lord Reay's Government and its officers to probe to the bottom and eradicate the widespread corruption directly traceable to the evil genious of a single English officer who enjoyed the full confidence of Government. Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar, in moving the resolution, pointed out the extremely difficult position in which Lord Reay's Government was placed to get the necessary evidence. The object the Government had in view was plain. It was the purification of the revenue service. But this object was misrepresented. Interested parties circulated various rumours and attacked the action of Government. To all these misrepresentations the Government could not reply. Their official position forbade their replying to the base insinuation.

The second resolution expressed the sense of the meeting that unless the indemnity formally guaranteed to the witnesses, who gave evidence before the inquiring officers in the Crawford Case, was strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, the result would be that the public faith in the plighted word of the British Government would be destroyed. If such a faith is destroyed, why, then, it will be simply impossible, even under offers of a guarantee, to bring to light any deliquences and misconduct of European public functionaries. This is an evil fraught with danger to the future good Government of India, compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties, caused by factious opposition to the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises must count as a lesser evil. In a country like India the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people in the good faith and sanctity of Government promises by, and to, whomsoever given. Professor Gangadhar Ulak explained in this connection the true bearings of the indemnity question as arose from a consideration of the position of the master of the Rolls in the Macclesfield case; and Mr. S. K. Gokhle made a masterly exposition of the persistent and factitious perversion of the most obvious facts by interested writers whereby public opinion in regard to the true bearings of the Crawford case has been misled. He showed that this misrepresentation has been the work mainly of a few personal friends of Mr. Crawford. It was in reference to these opinions, he said, that Lord Cross deemed it fit to set himself in opposition to the views of the responsible members of the Bombay Government and arrived at a decision which has landed Lord Reay's Government into a position from which it finds itself difficult to extricate.

In this connection it remains to gratefully record the services which the one Anglo-Indian paper in the Bombay Presidency, the *Bombay Gazette*, has done. From the commencement of the Crawford scandal, it has taken up a position which does the greatest credit to its editor. The one characteristic which distinguishes the conduct of that paper is calmness and coolness in the hour of excitement. This was the distinguishing feature of the paper at the time of the great Ilbert controversy, and it has been so throughout the Crawford proceedings. The people of Bombay, especially the native public must feel grateful to Mr. Geary for guiding the public opinion in that Presidency to that sound and healthy condition which enables the people to judge wherein lies truth and justice and where the contrary.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has with his Honor's usual promtitude visited the flooded tracts of Murshidabad, and in consultation with the local officials devised measures for the arrest of distress. Mr. Ritchie, the District Magistrate and Collector, has by unflagging exertions done much to relieve the suffering, and he has been nobly seconded by Maharani Sarnomayi, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Rai Dhupat Sing Bahadur, and other liberal minded Zamindars, who have sent out relief boats with food and clothing, and done everything in their power to suitably house as many of those who have been rendered homeless as possible. The rumour that the Laltakuri embankment has given way like the Rampal embankment is not fortunably true and the river is gradually falling. Thousands of people, however, have lost their homesteads, the granaries are either exhausted or washed away, cattle are dying in numbers for want of fodder, and their carcasses floating about in water are polluting the atmosphere and in conjunction with rotting vegetation are generating foul disease. Present sufferings and privations apart, the future demands the most anxious care, and Sir Steuart's timely presence will do much for arresting the progress of mischief. Help to be effective must be prompt, and those that are in charge of administering it cannot be over-zealous in the discharge of their duties. We would here draw the attention of His Honor to the sufferings of the people on west bank of the Bhagirathi.

THE Paris Exhibition closes on the 31st of October.

ANOTHER census of India is to be taken next year and elaborate preparations for it are already on foot.

THE death of the Prince of Monaco is announced. Monaco is a great seat of European gambling and many fortunes have been made and unmade there. The profits of gambling in this little principality enable the Government to dispense with all taxation.

THE operations of Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by the new Merchandise Act, has been suspended in Calcuta till the 31st October. This will allow the importation of goods, which are under detention owing to the length not being stamped on each piece as required by the law. It is a pity that poor importers alone have to suffer, and the law is not far reaching enough to touch the original perpetrators of the fraud. Fraud is no doubt often perpetrated "under instruction," and the real culprits have to lose in the long run.

OWING to alteration of the English mail day the Supreme Council will henceforth meet on Thursday instead of Wednesday as before. The first meeting under the new arrangement will be held on Thursday next, when the Mamlutdar's Indemnity Bill will be introduced.

WE have been requested to contradict, in the most unqualified manner, the statement, made by a morning contemporary, that our Municipality "is directed to postpone its arrangements for the reception of Prince Albert Victor until his arrival at Bombay, and to follow the procedure adopted at that city." We have been told that the statement 'is utterly untrue; in fact the precise converse of the truth. The Municipality *spontaneously* asked advice and has received no *directions* whatsoever."

THE Calcutta Tramways Company has received the sanction of the Corporation to run steam engines on the Chowrangee and Russa roads during the three days of the Durga Pujah, when the traffic to Kalighat and back is at its highest. There was some complaint about the excessive speed of the cars on those days, actuated probably by the desire of the company to carry as many passengers, or earn as many annas in other words, within as short a time, as possible. This will be impossible this year, as a special officer will be deputed to see that the speed is at no time more than seven miles an hour.

WE have referred in another place to the proposed horse-parchuting in Calcutta. We were promised a treat to it on the Sealdah gas works on Saturday last. But thanks to the exertions of Mr. Justice Norris, who as President of the local Society for prevention of cruelty to animals has in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police put a timely veto upon the inhuman proposal of taking a live horse two thousand feet from *terra firma*, and dropping it from there to find its way back safe if it can. During the late Spencer fever we had cat-paracuchuting and dog-parachuting, and should have thought that we have had enough of the game. The projectors of the amusement are, however, still advertising in a way as if they do not propose to take any notice of the prohibition, for they announce a performance on Saturday next. They will soon find themselves in rather uncomfortable position, if they persist in their efforts. A correspondent who had seen the feat in London describes it as a most inhuman exhibition.

MR. GLADSTONE'S interest in India and matters Indian never lags. The ex-Premier has been lately visiting the Paris exhibition, and was presented with an address in a splendidly chased silver casket. In replying to the address, he alluded to the happy results arising from the abolition of the East India Company, which had given India prosperity beyond all expectation. Mr. Gladstone said that he was happy to see that Indian affairs had entered upon a more practical path. India, he added, counts many friends in the British Parliament, and it is a matter for congratulation to see that the people of India now maintain with the English relations which are daily becoming more cordial. It is necessary also to do justice to England, who, in entering India, had aided the progress of civilization.

WE never thought that any good would come of the scientific experimental Farms upon which different local Governments were and are spending money under the instigation of their pet Agricultural Department. Our forebodings are more than borne out by facts, for most of them are steadily going to the bad, so much so that the closing of some of them has been thought advisable. The Bombay Government has, we hear, decided to close the Experimental Farm at Haidarabad in Sind.

FOLLOWING the example of the doings in Kashmir, Sir Steuart Bayley has annexed the little Kingdom of Hill Tippera in a similar way. No, "annexed" is not the orthodox word; it is not applicable to Kashmir, nor is it appropriate to Tippera. Sir Steuart has only remodelled its Government, and sent its Raja to grass. The way in which the change has been effected is neat. Sir Steuart, in a private letter, congratulates the Raja whom he styles, "My much esteemed friend," for having put down Suttee and slavery in his Kingdom and for carrying out many improvements in his administration. He then says that he has received a report from the Commissioner of Chittagong in which that officer complains of some acts of maladministration, and to remedy them he informs the Raja that Mr. Grier, Collector of Comillah, will call upon the Raja and explain to him what is wanted. A copy of the adverse report is not shown him. What transpired at the interview between Mr. Grier and the Raja we do not know. The upshot is that the Raja has been made to retire from the administration of his Raj and to make over the management of his principality to a council of four gentlemen appointed by and acting under the control and direction of the Magistrate of Comillah. The Maharaja of Kashmir will now have a brother Maharaja to sympathize with him. Comment on this annexation and high-handed action upon a weak neighbour would be superfluous, and we have the threat of the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* before us about attributing unfair motives to our Government. It may be the height of effrontary on the part of our contemporary to repudiate all improper motives in the face of this example, but as conquered people we are told we have no right to say so. The parallel of Tippera in Europe is the kingdom of Monaco, with her standing army of 72 were fighting men all told. But France in the fullness of her might, annex it in a similar fashion, what would civilised Europe say of such a proceeding?

THE Chiefs of Bundelkhand have a just grievance. They received, some time ago, through the polital Agent, an ukase from the Chief Engineer to the Government of India commanding them to make over, for permanent occupation, *without the least possible delay*, such lands as may be required by the Indian Midland Railway. The ukase went on to say "*that full compensation* would be given to every one by the aforesaid Company." The Chiefs have a great dread of the authority, real or imaginary, of the Political Department, and they would never dream of disobeying the mandate of the arbiters of their fate. The Chiefs of Orchha, Datia, Khainadhona and Sampthar, whom the Chief Engineer's *Parwana* specially affected, complied at once with its terms. Great satisfaction was expressed by the Political Department, and all went on smoothly. When the time for claiming compensation came, however, the position of affairs was altered. Angry scowls, and hard words, and insulting *Robkers* were all that the Chiefs got for their lands in lieu of money-compensation. "Do not the Chiefs know," indignantly exclaims the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, "what great advantages their States would derive from this Railway passing through their territories? The Midland Railway is to all intents and purposes a State Railway. To claim compensation from the Government of India, their lords and masters, is simply absurd. The Chiefs should be snubbed for their impudence." This in effect is the reply of the Agent to the Governor General to the demand for compensation. The Government of India is, perhaps, not aware of the irritation and heart-burning which this compensation question has caused among the Chiefs. We would earnestly urge on the Government to institute an inquiry into the matter.

WE reported in a recent issue the facts of an extensive theft in the house of Babu Loknath Mullik. The Police are making vigorous enquiries, but no trace has yet been found of the missing property. We learn that property, valued at about Rs. 8,000, and not a lac, was stolen.

WE have been lately treated with some 'sensational' cock-and-bull stories. One was given by our own reporter, about the so called diabolical murder of a child loaded with ornaments, in a meat-shop. There was no murder, though the story was wide spread, and parents need not be frightened at the tale of an imaginary murder. The other story is given by the reporter of the *Mirror*. A street-passer, we are told, was shot by a European constable who was told off to shoot *pariah* dogs. The man, who is said to have been shot, was only struck by a brick-bat thrown by another passer by. He is hale and hearty and not a hair of his head has been injured. Our contemporary need not at all be anxious about him.

AN account of a 'daring' *maidan* robbery has been given by two of our morning contemporaries. Our contemporaries are not probably aware that the whole thing was nothing but a practical joke. A European Civil Medical student disguised himself as a robber, frightened an unsuspecting student, snatched away his watch and chain, and next morning returned them to the victim of the practical joke, and had a good laugh over the whole matter. The 'robbed' student does not yet know, we understand, the true facts of the case, and still believes in his innocence that he was 'robbed' in a lonely part of the *maidan*.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay September 11

Lord Cross in a speech he made at the Cutlers' Feast on the 5th of this month, said that the Government had no notion of annexing Kashmir, and directly that the Maharaja sees his mistake and can be trusted to govern his State as he ought to do for the benefit of his people, and not for his own benefit, Government will be perfectly willing to hand the whole thing back to him. Such assurances fall flat upon the people of India whatever effect they may have in England. Who is to judge that the Maharaja can be trusted to govern his State? The Government of India forms its judgment of the Maharaja's conduct on the reports of the British Resident, or the British Political Agent at the Court of the Maharaja. If the Resident is friendly towards the Maharaja, his reports are favourable to His Highness; if he is hostile to His Highness, he can compass his ruin in no time. The Treaty by which Kashmir was assigned to the ancestors of Pratap Sing clearly stated that the British Government transferred and made over for ever in independent possession to Maharaja Gulab Sing and the heirs male of his body all the hilly and mountainous country which constituted Kashmir. There was no stipulation in the Treaty, then made between the two high contracting parties, providing for the residence of a British official at the capital of His Highness, but pressure was brought upon the Maharaja for the appointment of a President. And however unwilling the Maharaja was to any such arrangement he had to consent to it to show that he was devoted to the British Raj and loyal to his Suzeran. But this consent was the thin end of the wedge. The Maharaja soon had cause to regret his compliance with the desire of the British Government.

Mr. Plowden, the British Resident, gave the Maharaja a treatment which convinced him that he was thought to be no better than a coolie, nay even a coolie had rights which no British official could trample upon with impunity. It is said that Lord Dufferin found this out, and had to remove Mr. Plowden and appoint Colonel Nisbet to succeed him, because Colonel Nisbet was thought to be "friend" of the Maharaja. And how does this friend behave towards His Highness, as soon as he gets appointed to the new office? Colonel Nisbet interviews the Maharaja on an appointed day and surprises him by telling him that he had papers in his possession which would prove charges of treason and murder against His Highness. His Highness protests, he denies all knowledge of them; he believes them to be forgeries. But no. The Colonel thinks they are genuine and will prove the ruin of the Maharaja. His Highness is in a funk. And now is the Colonel's opportunity. He sees His Highness and gets him to sign a paper which contains a declaration that he would make over the administration of the State for five years to a Council This paper prepares the Colonel for his game. He carries it to the Viceroy, who thereupon nominates a Council and the Maharaja is virtually deposed. He is politely informed by his friend, the Colonel, that 'he will be expected to refrain from all interference in the administration.' He is further told that he will retain his rank and dignity, and an annual sum just enough to maintain his household, in due comfort, and to defray such expenditure as is necessary and no more. The council will have full powers of administration 'but these full powers it will exercise under the guidance of the British Resident,' that is to say that the British agent will be the absolute master of the State. Is this the position secured to the Maharaja under the treaty? Is this the treatment to be meted out to an independent ruler under the obligations arising out of the Treaty? Is it a solemn observance of the pledge given in Her Majesty's Proclamation, the pledge, namely, that "We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as four own?"

The proposal to run the English mail from Bombay on Sundays instead of on Fridays to meet the convenience of the Australian mails is being opposed on all sides. It is looked upon as an unwarrantable interference with the convenience of people in India. An English mail going on a Sunday would deprive all business people of a holiday on that day, and also of half a holiday on Saturday. The Bishop of Bombay has addressed a letter to the papers strongly objecting to the new arrangement. It is proposed to send in a requisition to the sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to protest against the proposal. I have no doubt that citizens representing all sections of the community in Bombay will sign the requisition to the sheriff. As indicating the unanimity of view of all classes on this point, it is enough to state that at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay held yesterday, a letter from the Municipal Commissioner desiring to elicit the views of the Corporation on the subject was read. It pointed out that no legitimate means should be neglected of protesting against the change which would have the effect of making Saturdays and Sundays the busiest days of the week, instead of being as they are at present days of rest. The subject was discussed as one of urgency. In course of discussion it was pointed out that the inevitable result of converting a day of rest into a working day would be not only to inconvenience passengers going to England on account of the closing of banks, but to necessitate the keeping open of shops of merchants and others for the convenience of English passengers. This would be a hardship to shop-keepers in Bombay. It would also be a serious inconvenience to the volunteers who parade on Saturdays. The volunteer movement would come to an end, if the day were changed. But apart from this, working for a mail day on Sunday would necessitate the attendance of all those who are employed in mercantile houses as clerks, cashiers, accountants, Muccadums, and as these belong to different sections of the community, Hindus, Parsis, Mahamedans, Jews as well as Christians, they will all be injuriously affected thereby. Other cities would follow the example of Bombay, and the result would be that all throughout India Sunday, which as a day of rest has become a regular institution among all classes of the people in the country and of which the advantages are felt by all, will be looked upon as a working day. It is somewhat surprising and no less disappointing to know that vital Indian interests should be allowed by the Secretary of State for India to be trifled with in this manner to suit colonial interests, when the fact is that India pays a subsidy towards the mail Service which is thrice as large as that paid by Australia. The Corporation resolved to petition the Secretary of State on this subject.

To-morrow the Senate of the Bombay University will proceed to consider important changes proposed in the curriculum of studies. There is to be a revision and extension of the Arts curriculum. It is proposed to extend the course of the B.A. degree so as to make it one of four years instead of three years as it stands at present, and to hold examinations at the end of the first, second and fourth years of the College course. The scheme requires a paper to be set in vernacular translation and essay in the first year's course. This is a new departure in the academical course. It necessitates on the part of the students a critical knowledge of his own vernacular. The University has thus accepted the principle of the introduction of a knowledge of vernacular in the Collegiate course, the only pity is that this principle is not recognised throughout the four years course of study, but restricted only to the first year's course. It is to be hoped that in the discussion of this question, the Senate will see its way to give its full support to the study of the vernaculars, which are neglected by the students generally. The result of this neglect tells directly on the current vernaculars of India. It is to be hoped that the University will come to a wise decision on this question.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS.
18, *British Indian Street,*
Calcutta, 12th September, 1889.

To

SIR JOHN WARE EDGAR K. C. I. E.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, by direction of the Committee of the British Indian Association, the following prayer with reference to certain alterations in the rules for the observance of Hindu holidays during the ensuing Durga Puja, as notified in the Government orders, noted in the margin.*

*"The Paper Currency office will be open to the public for exchange of Notes and Coin up to one o'clock P.M. on all days on which the Bank of Bengal is open for business."

2. My Committee deem it their duty to bring to the notice of Government the existence of a wide feeling of uneasiness in the native community regarding the proposed curtailment of holidays. The apprehension is that there is a tendency of abolishing the holidays altogether. The broad question is the propriety of granting leave on Hindu holidays, and this has been hitherto for years admitted in the affirmative. It is meet and proper that the great bulk of the Hindus should have every facility granted them for the observance of their religious rites, and the Government actuated by the most praise-worthy motives, in the strict observance of its noble policy of religious neutrality, has granted them this leave. And nothing has happened of late to recommend a different course. The demand of the altered state of commerce caused by the erection of jetties certainly requires the discharge of cargoes to be prompt, and this has been met by certain departments of the Custom House being kept open, on *Hindu holidays. This* meets all the requirements of the case. Certainly if all the offices of Government in every department were kept open it would be more convenient to Europeans engaged in commerce; that, however, necessarily requires the stoppage of all Hindu holidays. The issue consequently is whether native holidays should be altered or not, and the decision of Government on this issue would decide whether the Government would tolerate the observance of Hindu holidays or deprive the Hindus of all opportunities of attending to their religion. It is well known that among mixed communities, toleration of the religious beliefs of the different sects of these communities forms the coner-stone of peace, harmony and good Government, and a Government like ours would wound the religious feelings of the Hindus and be wanting in impartiality if it did not observe strictly and faithfully the dictates of this toleration. The demand for keeping the offices open comes from a few hundred European gentlemen, and compliance with it is opposed to religious beliefs of thousands over thousands of those who are affected by it. In such cases toleration implies concessions by the few to the demands of the many. In the case of the latter, their demands for money on particular occasions are refused by keeping the Bank and other offices closed on Christain holidays, and they have cheerfully submitted to considerable inconvience, trouble and loss which such refusal entiails. This concession on their part is deserving of reciprocity on the part of the few who now pray for keeping the offices open. Under the circumstances, a benign Government holding the balance of justice and toleration requires all its action to be measured by perfect impartiality. The Association is reluctant to solicit a privilege which might entail an unavailable loss or inconvenience on others, but they pray for mutual concession. If loss, inconvenience and delay arise from concessions to the requirements of religion on the part of the natives, they do equally arise from concessions to Christians, and toleration implies that the one party should suffer as well as the other. Nor is there any material difference in the extent of their demands The amount of leave wanted for Christians on the whole does not exceed what is required by the other. The Committee of the Association repudiate, however, anything like an idea of a debtor and creditor account in such cases. All they want is that neither party should be subjected to any serious hardship. This, however, is not the place to open the consideration the general question of holidays, and the Committee would confine their attention to the few days of which it is the intention of Government to deprive their native subjects in compliance with the prayer of the European merchants. It is observable that limited as the number of the merchants is, it does not represent the whole body. It is notorious that a large number of European Bankers and others are in favor of the the Puja holidays being strictly observed, and the movement for closure comes from only a few.

Under these circumstances my Committee respectfully hope and pray that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the impartial administration of the Government and, with due regard to the wants of the varied millions placed under his sway, will not curtail the privileges of the community, but allow them to enjoy the same as hitherto.

I have the honor to be
SIR
Your most obedient servant
RAJKUMAR SARVDHIKARI,
Secretary, British Indian Association.

A GREAT MAN'S TRUISM.

"FACTS," said Frederick the Great "are Divine things," meaning that while theories are easily disproved, no matter how strong the grounds upon which they are formulated, yet that facts, actions, and positive results, worked out before our eyes and ears, are removed from the field of argument, and placed beyond dispute, because they are proved, and are "Divine things," because they are truths. We may exercise our natural right to doubt statements which are only as yet theoretical, but it is the "foolish man" who doubts facts.

For many years we have proved, over and over again, unquestioned and unimpeachable living evidence that Warner's "SAFE" Cure is the only known remedy which has any speific power over the kidneys; controlling their action, unloading their engorged blood-vessels, and strengthening them for their work. Unprejudiced physicians the world over recognise the great value of this remedy, and prescribe it for all diseases of these organs. Testimonials from men and women occupying the most exalted positions in the political, literary, and social world, certify to its remarkable present suffering from any kidney or liver disease, the following facts are in their widest acceptance "Divine things;" and while we regret that for lack of space we cannot publish long testimonials in the newspapers, many of them so wonderful that they have been investigated and sworn to, we simply give a few extracts from our letters, proving what we say regarding the merits of this wonderful remedy are "facts" not to be ignored or doubted.

"Royal Oak Hotel, Roath, Cardiff Wales,
"21st March, 1889.

"Having suffered from the kidneys, I am pleased to state that I derived great benefit from the use of Warner's 'SAFE' Cure.

(Signed) "SAM GILLARD."

"7, Marmaduke Street, Hessle Road, Hull, England.
"February 18th, 1889.

'I beg to say that for several years I have suffered from constipation, with only obtaining temporary relief. I have taken Warner's 'SAFE' Cure, and am thankful to say have secured great relief.

(Signed) "W. WHITELEY."

"19, Sydney Street, Hull, England,
"February 16th, 1889.

"I have suffered for some time with kidney disease, and tried doctors' prescription, and advertisd prepara-

tions, none of which did me good until I bought warner's 'SAFE' Cure. Five bottles made me quite a different woman. I recommend it to all my friends.

(Signed)" MRS. FREEMAN."

"New Road, Blackpool, England,

"March 9th, 1889.

"For a considerable time I was a great sufferer from indigestion. Noticing how warmly people were advocating warner's 'SAFE' Cure, and how many praises were given in favour of its healing qualities, I gave it a trial, and with I, am pleased to say, the most beneficial results.

(Signed)" W. T. GREEN"

"Barnetby-le Wold, Lincolnshire, England.
" 9th February, 1889.

"I have suffered many years from liver and kidney disease, also from indigestion. My ailment being so complicated, and the doctors failing to do me any good, I, after reading about Warner's 'SAFE' Cure determined to try it, and the result is that to day I am free from any of the above ailments.

(Signed)"MRS. SARAH VESSEY."

The lessons to be drawn from the above facts should be plain to all If you are suffering from any diseases of the kidneys, liver, or bladder, you can be cured. The remedy which proved so valuable in the cases mentioned above will give you relief. The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Balantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

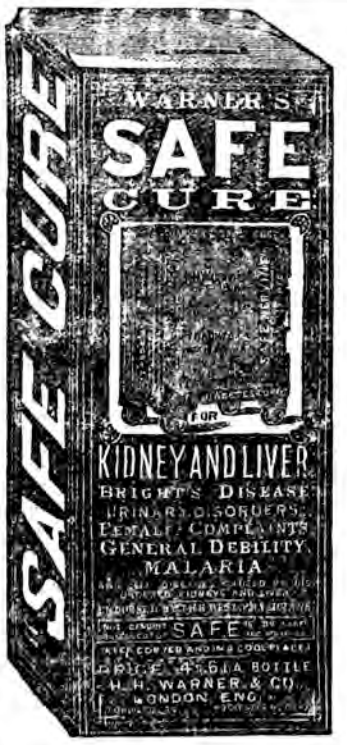
DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London. 34

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Advertisements.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LOAN NOTIFICATION

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Sections 404 and 406 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 14,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st January 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 30th June and 31st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan up to the amount of Rs. 11,15,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Friday, the 20th September 1889; the balance or Rs. 2,85,000 will be reserved for holders of debentures of the 6 per cent. loan of 1869 falling due on 1st January next, upon such terms as may hereafter be announced.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1889-90."

7 Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 20th September 1889, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 21st October 1889.
Do on 21st November 1889,
Do on 21st December 1889.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above; and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st December 1889.

14. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 P. M., on Friday, the 20th September 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, 31st August 1889.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal per cent. Loan for 1889-90, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated 163.

CALCUTTA AËRATED WATER COY.

ALL AËRATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &C., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

SODA WATER

A SPECIALITY,

Equal to the best London makes.

THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.

To large consumers, Samples free.

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, SOUTH.

142

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

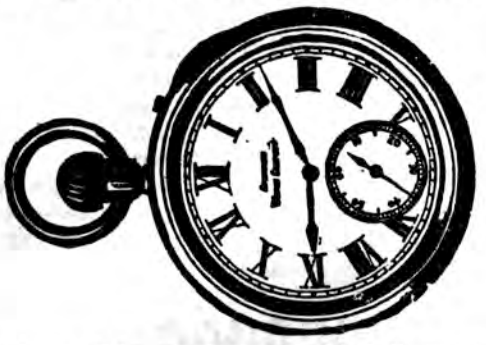
R. S. ALBERT & CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co, Allahabad. 14

FINE LEVER WATCHES.

TO BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN INDIA.



The long exderience we have acquired in India as practical Watchmakers and Manufacturers enal le us to form a practical knowledge of the requirements essential to this climate, the deteriorating influence of which have such disastrous effect on Watches not especially made to withstand it.

we desire particuler attention to the unequalled quality as well as to the unrivalled prices of the new Lever Watches we manufacture, which differ essentially with the ever increasing number of cheap production on the quality of the materials employed in their construction, as well as in the compact form and strength of their movements, their accurate performance and their durabillty.

The cases are made of standard Sliver and of suffcient substance to afford effective protection to the works. we do not manufacture for the Trade, and can give better value and better goods. These Watches being direct from the Manufacturer, you save the retailer and middlemen's profit on your purchases

No. 36.a—Hunter Sterling Silver Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, Key wind, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted for variations of temperature aud position ... Rs. 25
Chased and richly engraved case ... Rs. 28

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

No. 4a.—The same, *Keyless*, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, compensation balance, adjusted ... Rs. 35
Chesed and richly engraved case ... Rs. 38

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

No. 12*a*.—The same *Keyless*, pure Nickel Silver case, *not ylated*, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted... Rs. 22
Jewelled in 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels ... Rs. 25
No. 21.—" Guard's" Watches, the strongest in India ... Rs. 21

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
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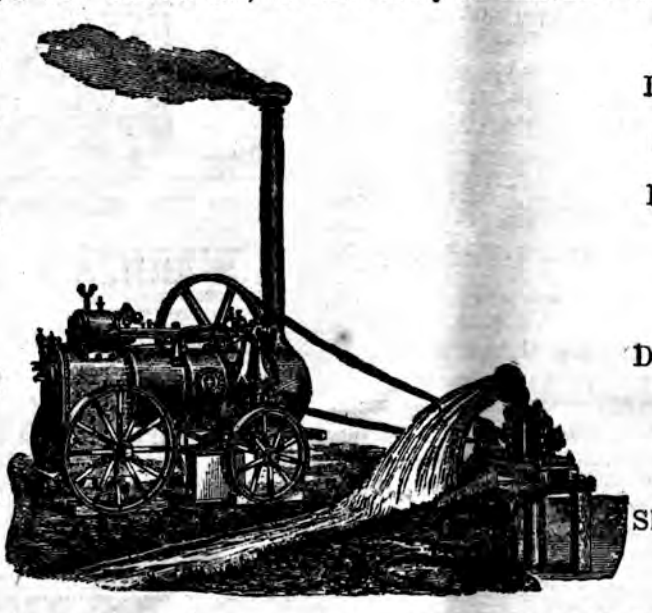

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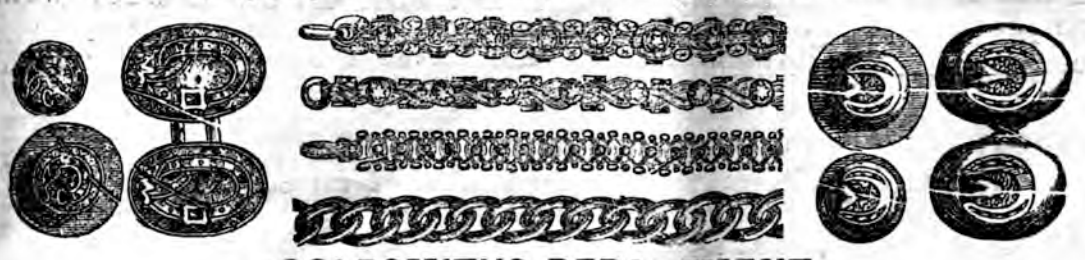

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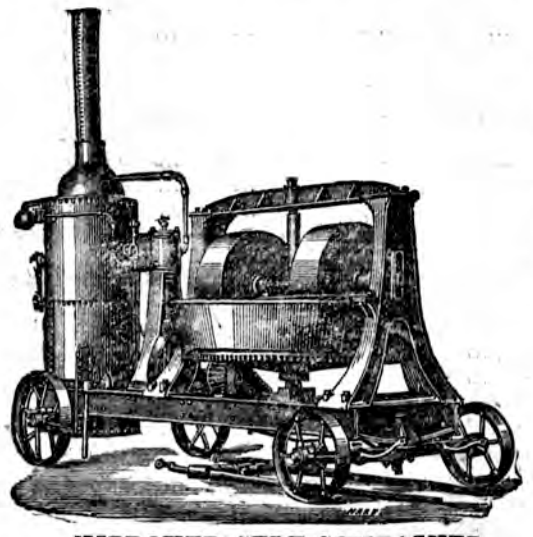

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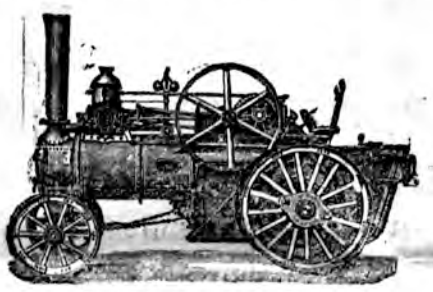

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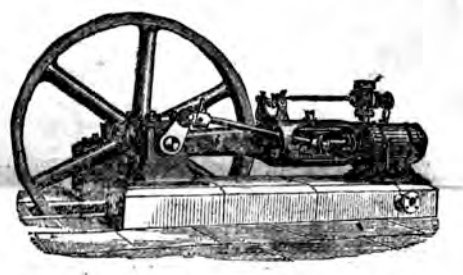

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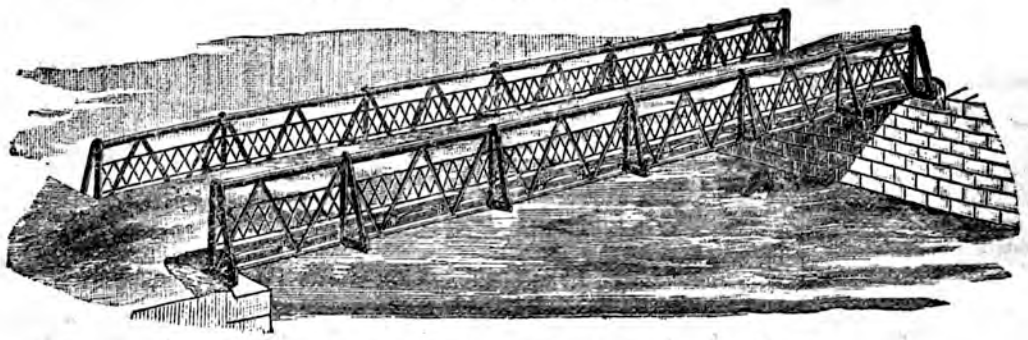

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SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
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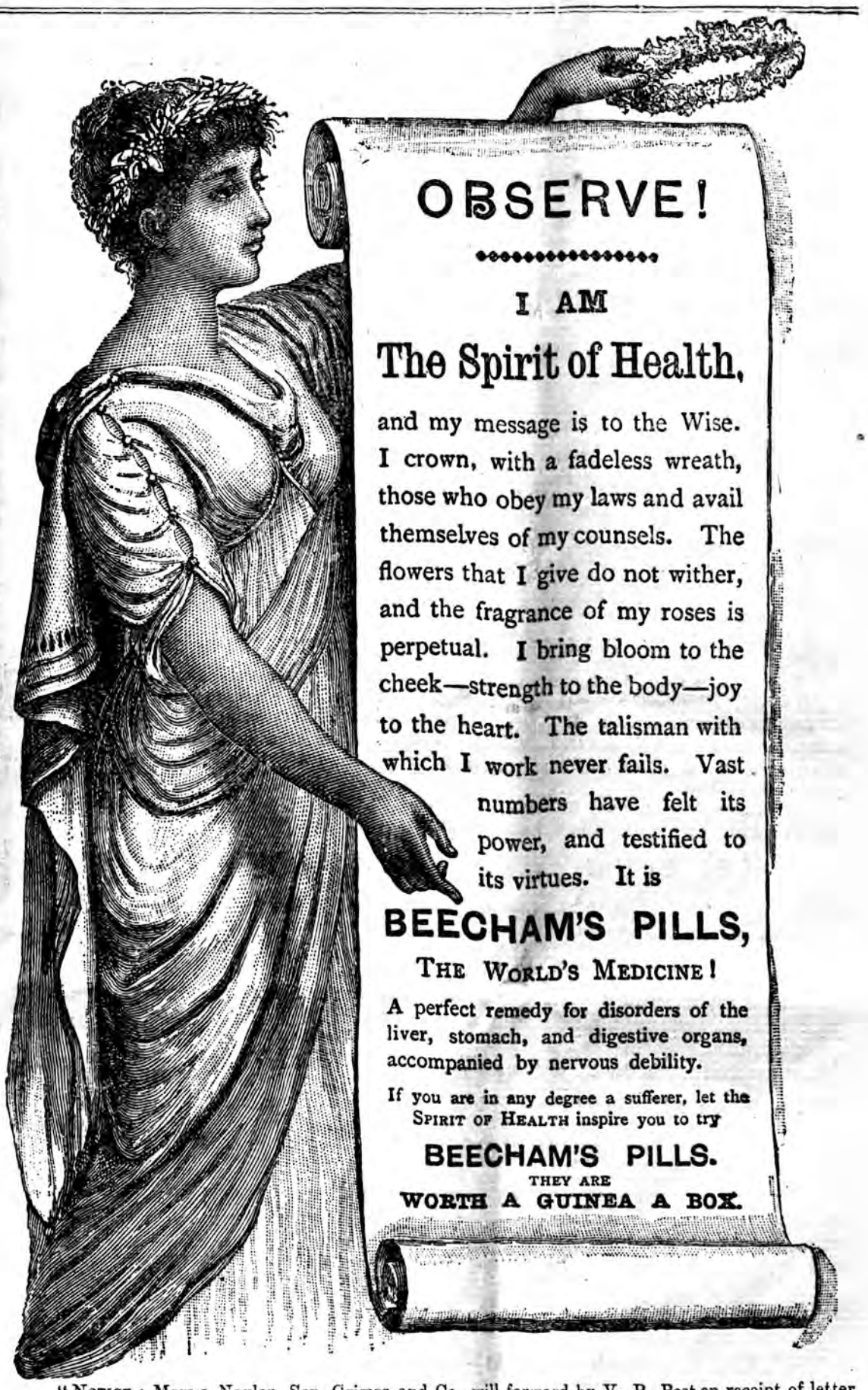
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I AM
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A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.
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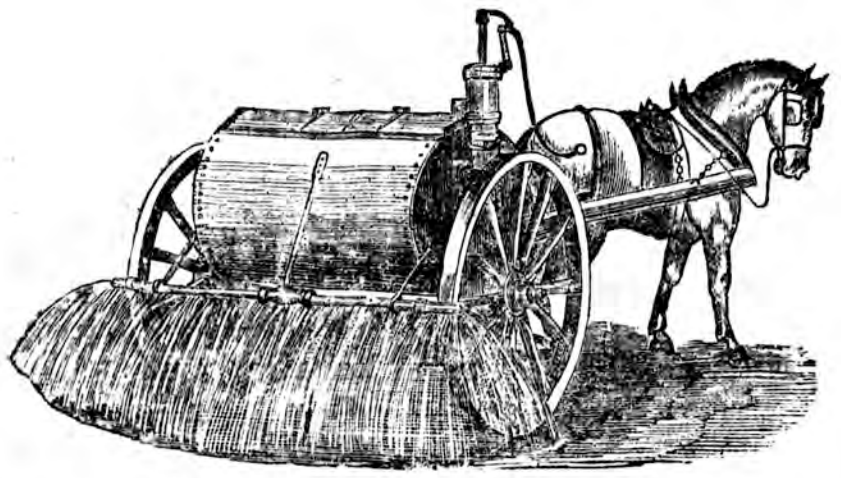

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A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 30 distinct sorts of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

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Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

Catalogues on application with half anna postage.

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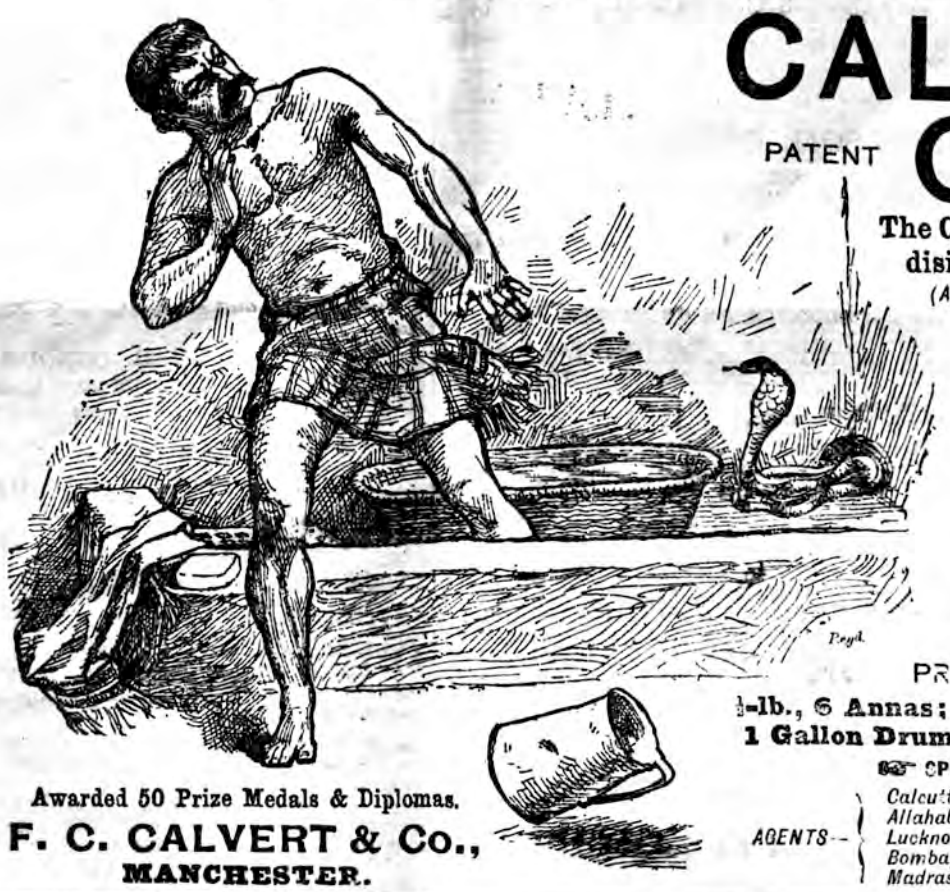

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২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসম প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইলের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

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প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

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